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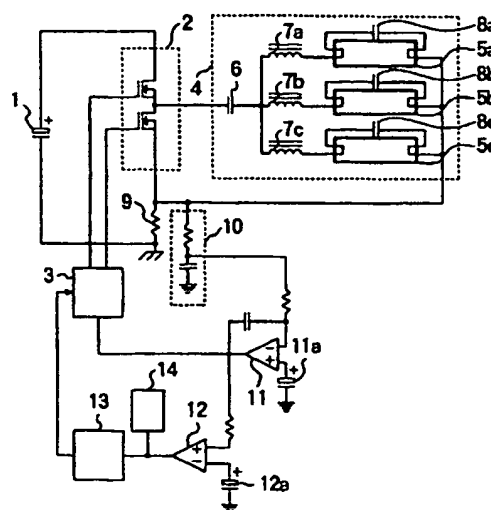
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(54) DISCHARGE LAMP OPERATING DEVICE

(57) A discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to this invention comprises: an inverting circuit for converting a DC input into a high frequency output; a load circuit which is connected to the inverting circuit and is constructed by a plurality of discharge lamps; a detecting resistor connected between a terminal of the inverting circuit and a ground; an integrating circuit for integrating a voltage generated in the detecting resistor; an operational amplifier which receives an output of the integrating circuit as a negative input, receives a predetermined target value as a positive input, and performs an error amplification; a driver for controlling a switching frequency of the inverting circuit on the basis of an output of the operational amplifier; a frequency detecting comparator which inputs the output of the operational amplifier and whose output value is switched in the case where a frequency converted at an input value exceeds a predetermined value; a control circuit for switching an operating state of the driver depending on the output value of the frequency detecting comparator; and a latch circuit for holding the operating state switched by the control circuit in the case where the converted frequency exceeds the predetermined value. Therefore, even if a plurality of lamps are mounted, the circuit can be protected from a life ending lamp without performing a life ending detection for each lamp. The burden of the inverting circuit can certainly be detected and a protection can be performed, since the life states of a plurality of the lamps are detected in total.

FIG. 1



EP 1 022 932 A1

Description

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to a discharge lamp lighting apparatus in which a lamp life ending detection is performed on a feedback loop with respect to a discharge lamp lighting apparatus of a method such that a consuming electric power of a discharge lamp (hereinbelow, abbreviated to a "lamp") is fed back and the lamp is lit.

Background Art

[0002] A conventional discharge lamp lighting apparatus will be described with reference to drawings. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a construction of a discharge lamp lighting apparatus of a lamp electric power feedback method which has conventionally been known.

[0003] In Fig. 3, reference numeral 1 denotes a DC source; 2 an inverting circuit having switching elements such as MOSFETs; 3 a driver; 4 a load circuit; 5a to 5c lamps; 6 a coupling capacitor; 7a to 7c ballast coils; and 8a to 8c starting capacitors.

[0004] In Fig. 3, reference numeral 9 denotes a load current detecting resistor; 10 an integrating circuit; 11 an operational amplifier; 11a a target value; further, 13 a control circuit; 14 a latch circuit; 19a to 19c lamp voltage detecting circuit; 20 an overvoltage detecting comparator; and 20a a threshold value.

[0005] The operation of the conventional discharge lamp lighting apparatus will be mentioned hereinafter.

[0006] The inverting circuit 2 is driven by the driver 3 and the DC source 1 is converted to a high frequency output. The high frequency output from the inverting circuit 2 lights the lamps 5a to 5c through the coupling capacitor 6 and ballast coils 7a to 7c.

[0007] An active component (effective value) of the load current of the load circuit 4 is detected by integrating a voltage generated in the detecting resistor 9 by the integrating circuit 10 and set as a negative input of the operational amplifier 11. The operational amplifier 11 sets the target value 11a as a positive input. An error-amplified output is outputted to the driver 3. By the feedback of the operational amplifier 11, the driver 3 controls a switching frequency of the inverting circuit 2 so as to hold the effective value of the load current of the load circuit 4 constant.

[0008] Thus, the consuming electric power of the lamp is held constant. Specifically speaking, as shown in Fig. 4, a feedback is performed so that an active component of drain currents of the switching elements constructing the inverting circuit 2 is constant and the frequency is controlled.

[0009] Since a lamp voltage increases and the feedback is performed in the direction where the lamp current is suppressed if the life of the lamp is shortened,

the frequency becomes high and the drain current waveform comes into what as shown in Fig. 5.

[0010] In this case, the active component of the drain current is held constant due to the increase in frequency. However, a reactive current also increases simultaneously.

[0011] In the case where the life state of the lamp is further shortened and it becomes the life ending, if the frequency is high, the reactive current component further increases. When the reactive current exceeds a certain degree, the switching elements are heated, so that it causes a trouble.

[0012] Protecting means for the life ending lamp will be mentioned hereinbelow. The lamp voltage of the life ending lamp is higher than that of the normal lamp. As shown in Fig. 3, the lamp voltage is detected by lamp voltage detecting circuits 19a, 19b, and 19c. The outputs of those detecting circuits are inputted to the comparator 20. In the case where the detection value exceeds a predetermined threshold value 20a, the driver 3 is controlled by the operation of the control circuit 13 so that the inverting circuit 2 is protected. Such means has been known.

[0013] As for a protecting method, there are a method of stopping an oscillation of the driver 3, a method of forcedly increasing an oscillation frequency of the driver 3 and decreasing both of an active component and a reactive component of the drain current (hereinafter, referred to as a "protection mode operation") and the like. It is latched by the latch circuit 14.

[0014] The operation of the lamp voltage detecting circuits 19a (similarly with regard to 19b and 19c) is performed in such a manner that the lamp voltage is divided by capacitors 21 and 22, rectified by diodes 23 and 24, and integrated by a resistor 25 and capacitor 26, thereby obtaining a detection value.

[0015] As a result, if one lamp or more in the life ending state exist among the three lamps, the inverting circuit 2 is protected by the operation of the control circuit 13.

[0016] However, in the foregoing conventional discharge lamp lighting apparatus, the lamp life ending detection has to be executed every lamp. Particularly, with regard to the apparatus having many lamps, it is a problem that the number of parts increases and costs increase.

[0017] In the case where a plurality of (for instance, three) lamps which are not detected in the life ending detection but the life state is slightly shortened (hereinbelow, referred to as a "half-life ending lamp") are connected, a feedback is performed so that lamp currents are set to be constant in total. Consequently, the frequency is made high similar to the case where (for example, one) life ending lamp is mounted, and the burden of the inverting circuit is increased by the increase in the reactive current of the drain current, which causes another problem that the voltage that indicates life ending is not detected in any of the lamp voltage detecting

circuit 19a to 19c to continue an ordinary operation despite of the operation state that is properly meant to be protected.

[0018] This invention is accomplished to solve the above mentioned problems. It is an object of the invention to provide a discharge lamp lighting apparatus in which the circuit can be protected from a life ending lamp without executing a life ending detection for each of lamps even if a plurality of lamps are mounted and the burden of the inverting circuit can certainly be detected and protected by detecting in total the states of lives of the plurality of lamps.

[0019] It is an object to provide a discharge lamp lighting apparatus in which in the case where the lamp is in the life ending state or the like, the protection mode operation can be performed with a simple construction.

Disclosure of Invention

[0020] A discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to this invention comprises: an inverting circuit for converting a DC input into a high frequency output; a load circuit which is connected to the inverting circuit and is constructed by a plurality of discharge lamps; a detecting resistor connected between a terminal of the inverting circuit and a ground; an integrating circuit for integrating a voltage generated in the detecting resistor; an operational amplifier which receives an output of the integrating circuit as a negative input, receives a predetermined target value as a positive input and performs an error amplification; a driver for controlling a switching frequency of the inverting circuit on the basis of an output of the operational amplifier; a frequency detecting comparator which inputs the output of the operational amplifier and whose output value is switched in the case where a frequency converted at an input value exceeds a predetermined value; a control circuit for switching an operating state of the driver depending on the output value of the frequency detecting comparator; and a latch circuit for holding the operating state switched by the control circuit in the case where the converted frequency exceeds the predetermined value.

[0021] In a discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to this invention, the control circuit has: an integrating circuit for a timer connected to an output terminal of the frequency detecting comparator; and a lighting sequence circuit connected between an output terminal of the integrating circuit for the timer and the driver, and when the output of the frequency detecting comparator is set to the low level, an output potential of the integrating circuit for the timer drops and the lighting sequence circuit enters an initial state and the low level is latched by the latch circuit.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0022]

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a construction of a discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to a first embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a construction of a discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to a second embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a construction of a conventional discharge lamp lighting apparatus;

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a drain current waveform of a switching element of the conventional discharge lamp lighting apparatus; and

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing a drain current waveform of a switching element of the conventional discharge lamp lighting apparatus.

[0023] Best Mode for carrying out the Invention

Hereinbelow, each of the embodiments of this invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

First embodiment

[0024] A discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to a first embodiment of this invention will be described with reference to a drawing. Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a construction of a discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to the first embodiment of this invention. In each of the diagram, the same reference numeral indicates the same or the corresponding portion.

[0025] In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes a DC source; 2 an inverting circuit having switching elements such as MOSFETs; 3 a driver; 4 a load circuit; 5a to 5c lamps; 6 a coupling capacitor; 7a to 7c ballast coils; and 8a to 8c starting capacitors.

[0026] In Fig. 1, reference numeral 9 denotes a load current detecting resistor; 10 an integrating circuit; 11 an operational amplifier; 11a a target value; further, 12 a comparator for a frequency detection; 12a a threshold value; 13 a control circuit; and 14 a latch circuit.

[0027] Next, the operation of the discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to the first embodiment will be described with reference to the drawing.

[0028] An output of the operational amplifier 11 is inputted to the driver 3. At the same time, the output is inputted to the comparator 12 and an output of the comparator 12 is inputted to the control circuit 13. It is assumed that the driver 3 has negative characteristics for the output voltage of the operational amplifier 11. That is, as for the driver 3, a drive frequency is low if the output potential of the operational amplifier 11 increases, and the drive frequency is high if the output potential drops. Thus, the apparatus is controlled so as

to hold the active component of the voltage waveform of the detecting resistor 9 constant. Similarly with the conventional operation, the active component of the drain currents of the switching elements constructing the inverting circuit 2 is held constant.

[0029] In case where the life ending lamp is mounted, the output potential of the operational amplifier 11 is lower than the case of the normal lamp and the frequency thereof is higher than the case of the normal one. At this time, when the output potential of the operational amplifier 11 is lower than a predetermined threshold value 12a of the comparator 12, that is, the frequency is higher than a predetermined threshold value, the output of the comparator 12 is set to the low level and the control circuit 13 operates in response to the low level output and the protection mode operation is performed or the oscillation is stopped with regard to the driver 3.

[0030] Not limited to the case in which a lamp obviously reaching the life ending is mounted, also in the case where a plurality of half-life ending lamps are mounted as well, when the drive frequency of the driver 3 exceeds the predetermined value by the feedback of the operational amplifier 11, the protection mode operation is performed or the oscillation is stopped.

Second embodiment

[0031] A discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawing. Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a construction of a discharge lamp lighting apparatus of a second embodiment of the invention.

[0032] In Fig. 2, reference numeral 15 denotes an integrating circuit for a timer; and 16 a lighting sequence circuit. An output of a comparator 12 is connected to the output of the integrating circuit 15 for the timer through a resistor 17. Another construction is same as that of the above first embodiment.

[0033] The operation in the case where the lamp is normal is similar to that of the first embodiment. In the case where the lamp in life ending state is mounted, the operation such that the output of the comparator 12 is set to the low level is also similar to that of the first embodiment.

[0034] Usually, in the initial state at the time of turning on the power source, the output of the comparator 12 is set to the high level. In the lighting sequence circuit 16, the integrating circuit 15 for the timer is charged, so that the oscillation frequency is decreased from the initial state (for example, preheating frequency) to the lighting frequency. When the output of the comparator 12 is set to the low level, the output potential of the integrating circuit 15 for the timer drops and the lighting sequence circuit 16 is returned to the initial state. With this, the drive frequency of the driver 3 is forcedly increased and the protection mode operation is performed.

[0035] In the case of increasing the drive frequency forcedly, the output of the operational amplifier 11 is fixed to the upper limit value and is higher than the threshold value 12a. However, the output of the comparator 12 is held to the low level by the latch circuit 14 and it is constructed such that the protection state is held.

[0036] In the embodiment, the apparatus for three lamps has been described. However, the present invention may sufficiently be applied to an apparatus for two lamps or less or an apparatus for four lamps or more.

[0037] Moreover, in the embodiment, the driver 3 has the negative characteristics for the output of the operational amplifier 11. However, it can be also easily applied to the driver having the positive characteristics by adding an inversion amplifying circuit or the like.

Industrial Applicability

[0038] As described above, a discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to this invention comprises: an inverting circuit for converting a DC input into a high frequency output; a load circuit which is connected to the inverting circuit and is constructed by a plurality of discharge lamps; a detecting resistor connected between a terminal of the inverting circuit and a ground; an integrating circuit for integrating a voltage generated in the detecting resistor; an operational amplifier which receives an output of the integrating circuit as a negative input, receives a predetermined target value as a positive input and performs an error amplification; a driver for controlling a switching frequency of the inverting circuit on the basis of an output of the operational amplifier; a frequency detecting comparator which inputs the output of the operational amplifier and whose output value is switched in the case where a frequency converted at an input value exceeds a predetermined value; a control circuit for switching an operating state of the driver depending on the output value of the frequency detecting comparator; and a latch circuit for holding the operating state switched by the control circuit in the case where the converted frequency exceeds the predetermined value. Therefore, the circuit can be protected from a life ending lamp without executing the life ending detection for each lamp even if a plurality of lamps are mounted. Such effect can be obtained that the burden of the inverting circuit can certainly be detected and a protection can be performed, since the life states of a plurality of the lamps are detected in total.

[0039] As described above, in a discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to this invention, the control circuit has: an integrating circuit for a timer connected to an output terminal of the frequency detecting comparator; and a lighting sequence circuit connected between an output terminal of the integrating circuit for the timer and the driver, and when the output of the frequency detecting comparator is set to the low level, an output potential of the integrating circuit for the timer drops, the lighting sequence circuit enters an initial state

and the low level is latched by the latch circuit. Therefore, in the case where the lamp is in the life ending state or the like, an effect that a protection mode operation can be performed with a simple construction can be obtained.

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Claims

1. A discharge lamp lighting apparatus comprising:

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an inverting circuit for converting a DC input into a high frequency output;

a load circuit which is connected to said inverting circuit and is constructed by a plurality of discharge lamps;

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a detecting resistor connected between a terminal of said inverting circuit and a ground;

an integrating circuit for integrating a voltage generated in said detecting resistor;

an operational amplifier which receives an output of said integrating circuit as a negative input, receives a predetermined target value as a positive input, and performs an error amplification;

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a driver for controlling a switching frequency of said inverting circuit on the basis of an output of said operational amplifier;

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a frequency detecting comparator which inputs the output of said operational amplifier and whose output value is switched in the case where a frequency converted at an input value exceeds a predetermined value;

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a control circuit for switching an operating state of said driver depending on the output value of said frequency detecting comparator; and

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a latch circuit for holding the operating state switched by said control circuit in the case where said converted frequency exceeds the predetermined value.

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2. A discharge lamp lighting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said control circuit has:

an integrating circuit for a timer connected to an output terminal of said frequency detecting comparator; and

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a lighting sequence circuit connected between an output terminal of said integrating circuit for the timer and said driver, and when the output of said frequency detecting comparator is set to the low level, an output potential of said integrating circuit for the timer drops, said lighting sequence circuit enters an initial state, and said low level is latched by said latch circuit.

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FIG. 1

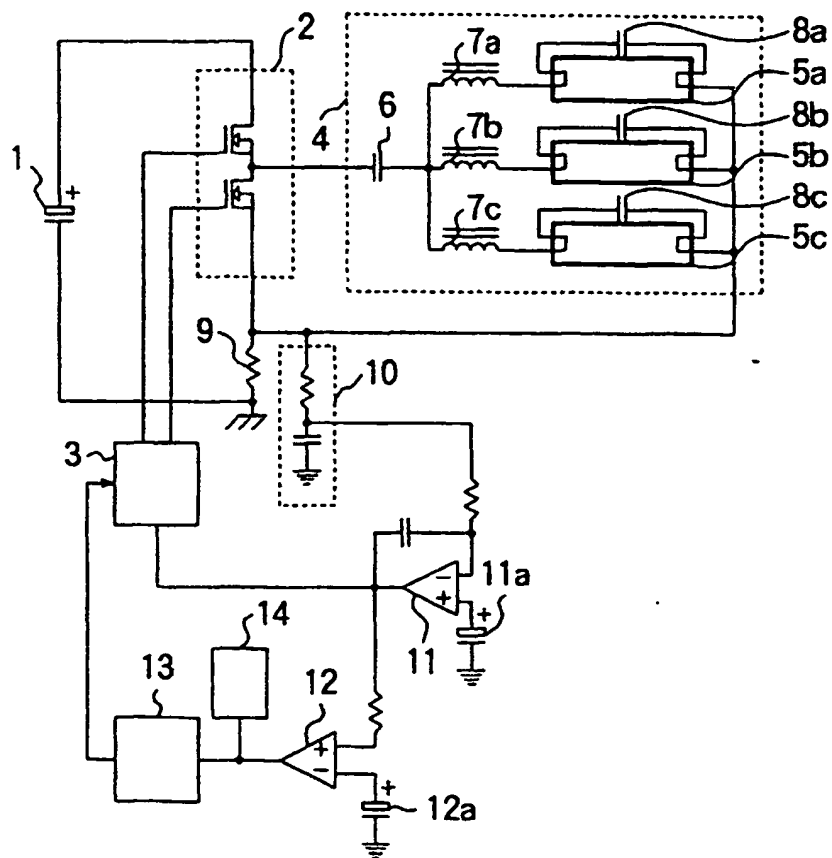


FIG. 2

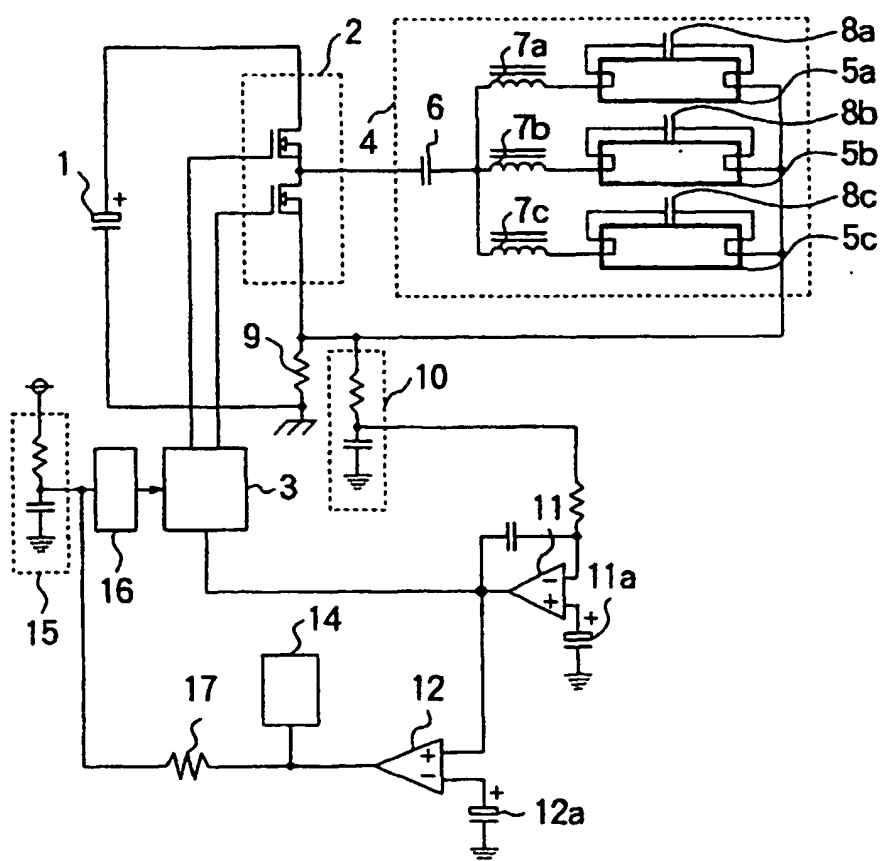


FIG. 3

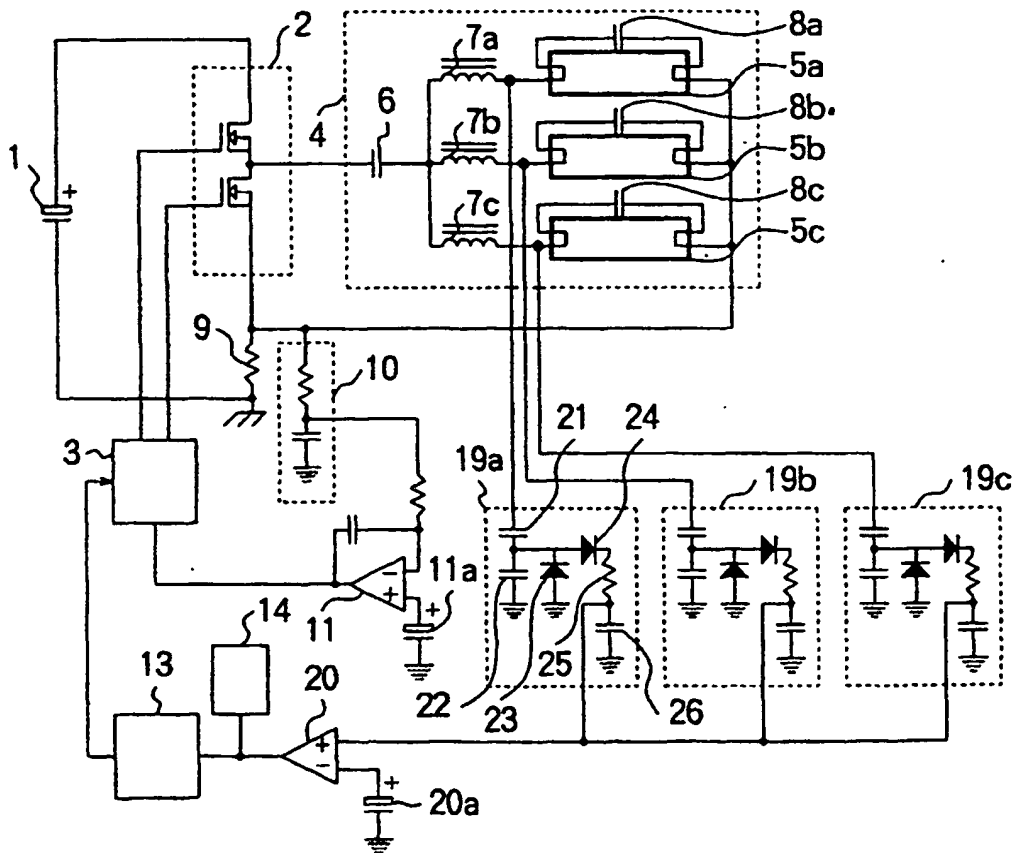


FIG. 4

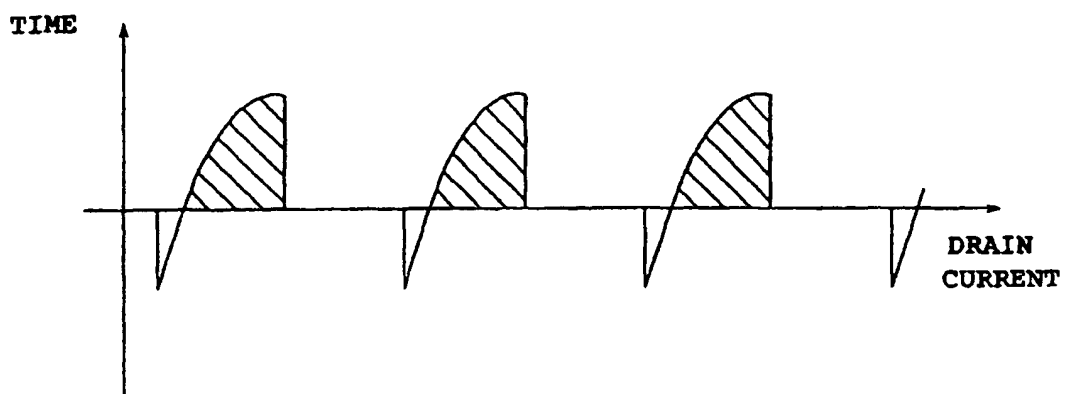
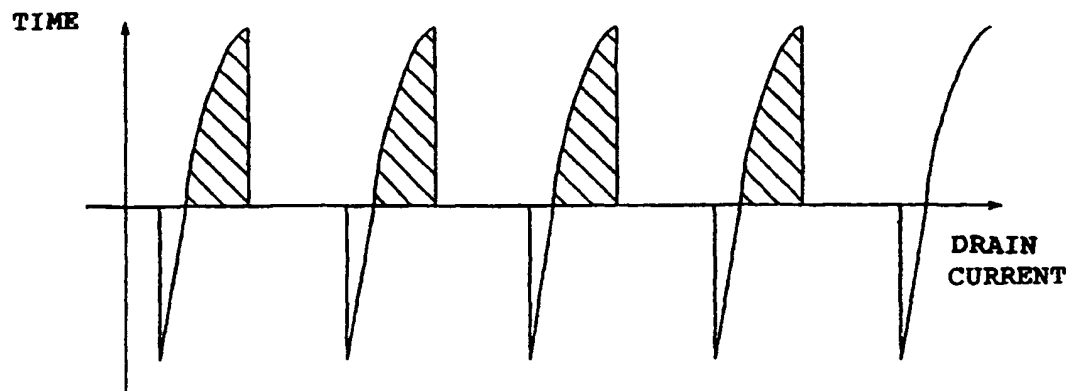


FIG. 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP98/03401

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl. ⁶ H05B41/24		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl. ⁶ H05B41/24		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1940-1996 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-1998 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-1998 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-1998		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 3-205789, A (Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.), 9 September, 1991 (09. 09. 91), Full text ; Figs. 1 to 7 (Family: none)	1-2
Y	JP, 3-205790, A (Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.), 9 September, 1991 (09. 09. 91), Full text ; Figs. 1 to 7 (Family: none)	1-2
Y	JP, 5-242982, A (Toshiba Lighting & Technology Corp.), 21 September, 1993 (21. 09. 93), Full text ; Figs. 1 to 8 (Family: none)	1-2
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" documents defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier documents but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "A" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 20 October, 1998 (20. 10. 98)		Date of mailing of the international search report 4 November, 1998 (04. 11. 98)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

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